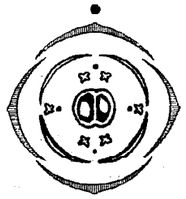
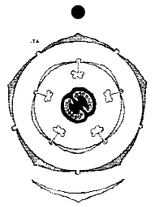
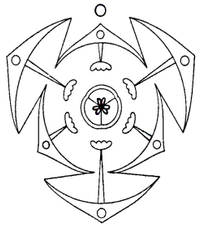
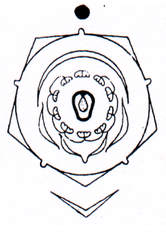
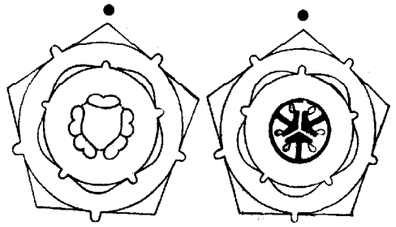
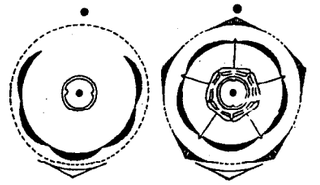
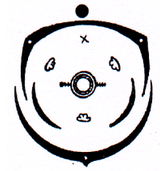
FAMILIES OF ANGIOSPERMS

	Cruciferae or Brassicaceae	**Solanaceae**	**Liliaceae**	**Malvaceae**	**Fabaceae**	**Cucurbitaceae**	**Asteraceae or Compositae**	**Gramineae or Poaceae**
Floral formula	$Ebr\oplus\ \male\ \female\ K_{2+2}C_{4x}A_{2+4}\underline{G}_{(2)}$	$Br\ or\ Ebr\oplus\ \male\ \female\ K_{(5)}\overset{\frown}{C}_{(5)}\ A_5\underline{G}_{(2)}$	$Br\oplus\ \male\ \female\ P_{(3+3)}\ A_{3+3}\ \underline{G}_{(3)}$	$Br\oplus\ \male\ \female\ Epi_{3-7}K_{(5)}\overset{\frown}{C}_5\ \overset{\frown}{A}_{(\infty)}\underline{G}_{(5\ -\ \infty)}$	$Br\%\ \male\ \female\ K_{(5)}C_{1+2+(2)}A_{1+(9)}\ \underline{G}_1$ or $A_{(9)+1}$	Male flower $Ebr\oplus\ \male\ \female\ K_{(5)}C_{(5)}A_{1+(2)+(2)}\ G_0$ Female flower $Ebr\oplus\ \female\ K_{(5)}C_{(5)}A_0\ \overline{G}_{(3)}$	$Br\%\ \female\ K_pC_{(5)}A_0\ \overline{G}_{(2)}\rightarrow$ Ray floret $Br\oplus\ \male\ \female\ K_p\overset{\frown}{C}_{(5)}\overset{\frown}{A}_{(5)}\ \overline{G}_{(2)}\rightarrow$ Disc floret $Br\%K_pC_{(5)}A_0G_0\rightarrow$ Sterile floret	$Br\%\ \male\ \female\ P_2A_{3\ or\ 6}\ \underline{G}_1$ or $\underline{G}_{(3)}$
Floral diagram								
Class	Dicotyledonae	Dicotyledonae	Monocotyledonae	Dicotyledonae	Dicotyledonae	Dicotyledonae	Dicotyledonae	Monocotyledonae
Subclass	Polypetalae	Gamopetalae	—	Polypetalae	Polypetalae	Polypetalae	Gamopetalae	—
Special characters	◆Pungent odour ◆Replum(False septum) ◆Cruciform Corolla ◆Tetradynamous stamens ◆Parietal placentation ◆Siliqua Fruit	◆ Swollen placenta ◆ Oblique ovary or oblique septum ◆ Epipetalous stamens ◆ Axile placentation ◆ Fruit Berry, Sometimes Capsule ◆ Leaves exstipulate	◆ Trimerous flower ◆ Perianth present ◆ Inflorescence Umbellate clusters or Scapigerous umbel in onion and garlic, ◆ Axile placentation ◆ Fruit usually capsule - onion Sometimes berry - Lily ◆ Parallel venation ◆ Leaves exstipulate ◆ Adventitious fibrous roots ◆ Mostly underground stems Bulb/Corm /Rhizome	◆ Epicalyx present ◆ Monoadelphous stamens ◆ Staminal tube present ◆ Kidney shaped anther ◆ Twisted aestivation in corolla ◆ Stamens indefinite, epipetalous ◆ Axile placentation ◆ Fruit capsule	◆ Papilionaceous Corolla ◆ Diadelphous stamens ◆ Flowers zygomorphic ◆ Vexillary/Descending imbricate aestivation in corolla ◆ Marginal placentation ◆ Fruit Legume/Pod, sometimes Lomentum as in - *Arachis* (Ground nut) ◆ Leaves stipulate ◆ Leaf base pulvinate ◆ Nodulated roots	◆ Stem pentangular ◆ Bicollateral vascular bundles ◆ Plants are monoecious ◆ Parietal placentation ◆ Synandrous condition ◆ Fruit is pepo ◆ The bitter taste of fruit due to presence of tetracyclic triterpenes	◆ Largest geographical distribution ◆ Most advanced family ◆ Persistant calyx (pappus) ◆ Syngenesious stamen ◆ Capitulum or Racemose head inflorescence ◆ Basal placentation, ◆ Cypsela fruit	◆ Trimerous flower ◆ Inflorescence - Spike of spikelets ◆ Flowers zygomorphic ◆ Feathery stigma ◆ Versatile stamens ◆ Placentation basal ◆ Fruit Caryopsis ◆ Parallel venation ◆ Perianth (Tepals) present, Tepals are called lodicules